THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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Selected for the Somerset Herald.

THE PARTING REQUIEM.

We parted in silence, we parted at night.
On the banks of that lonely river,
Where the fragrant pines their boughs unite,
We met and we parted forever:
The night-birds song, and the stars above,
Told many a touching story
Of friends long passed to the kingdom above,
Where the soul wears its mantle of glory.

We parted in silence, our cheeks were wet
With tears that were past controlling,
And we vow'd that we'd never, no, never forget;
And the vows at the time were consoling:
But the lips that echo'd the vows of mine
Are as cold as the lonely river,
And the sparkling eye, the spirits shrine,
Has shrouded its fire forever.

And now, on the midnight sky I look,
My heart grows full to weeping,
Each star to me is a sealed book,
Some tale of that lovely one keeping:
We parted in silence, we parted at night,
On the banks of that lonely river,
But the colour and bloom of bye-gone years,
Shall hang over its waters forever.

DELTA.

The Choice of a Husband.

Seated in a pleasant chamber was a young lady, the daughter of one of the most aristocratic merchants in New England. He had risen from obscurity, and by a course—though not strictly honest, yet in accordance with the practise of some of the wealthiest merchants in the country, had amassed a very large amount of property, With him wealth was everything; he knew nothing of happiness, save when it was considered in the scale of dollars and cents; anp it only needed that a man be wealthy, no matter by what means he became so, to insure his respect.

His residence was but a few miles from the city of Boston, and it was one of the most beautiful in that city. No pains had been spared to make it worthy of notice, for Mr. Grafton was a man fond of praise. His youngest daughter, Maria, was the only child remaining at home.—Two sons, on whom he had placed his hopes for the perpetuation of his family name, and on whom he designed to bestow a greater portion of his wealth, died ere they had attained to manhood.—Of three daughters, two were married, leaving Maria with her father, who loved her next perhaps to his money.

Sad were the thoughts of the poor girl, as she sat alone in her chamber, but they were soon interrupted. The voice of her father summoned her to the parlor.—When she descended she found that he was accompanied by a man, named Stevens, who had sometime previously offered his hand to Maria, but not contented with her refusal, and knowing the attachment of the father to wealth, had called him to his aid. Maria raised her eyes as she entered the room, but as soon as she saw Stevens, turned her head and seated herself by the window. Her father addressed her, presented Stevens, and informed her that it was his wish that should accept him as her future husband.

Maria informed her father that she had rejected Mr. Stevens once, and that even did she love him, which was very certain she did not, her own judgment taught her better than to risk her happiness in his hands.

"What do you know of love!" said Mr. Grafton, "and why are you unwilling to risk your happiness with him?—His wealth is sufficient to procure you every comfort, and his character is—"

"*Infamous?*" interrupted Maria, looking him fully in the face.

Stevens turned pale, and his lips quivered with rage, and the anger of her father scarcely knew bounds. For a moment he did not answer her. At length pointing his finger at Stevens, he inquired: "And what do you know of his character?"

"Enough to convince me my words were true," answered Maria.

"My daughter," said Mr. Grafton, assuming a milder tone, though you may have heard reports unfavorable to Mr. Stevens, believe me they are without foundation. He is one of the wealthiest men in the city."

"He may be all that you think he is," said Maria. "but I cannot marry him."

"You may go to your chamber," said her father. "I am determined Henry Stevens shall be my son-in-law, and you must marry him or quit my house; I will neither own or support an ungrateful daughter. To-morrow I shall expect an answer."

Maria knew too well the character of her father to make any reply. A crisis had arrived which she for some days had feared. She knew that her refusal of Stevens would bring down the wrath of her father on her head, and had written to both sisters, stating the circumstances, and requesting in case her father should drive her from the house, the privilege of remaining, for a short time, with them.—Contrary to her expectations, they refused her. Their husbands had married them more on account of the wealth of their father, than any affection they felt for them, and they feared if they gave Maria a home their father would disinherit them. Such is the effect wealth has on the affections.

Maria retreated to her chamber, and giving vent to a flood of tears, deliberated on what course to pursue. One thing was certain, she determined not to marry Stevens. The next thing was how she should obtain a living. After thinking of the matter for some time, she said to herself—"Well I have a good constitution and can labor; how would it appear for the daughter of the rich Mr. Grafton to go about the city soliciting employment." At this moment she recollected having heard one of the house-maids speak of being employed in a factory, and she desceded to the kitchen.

"Hannah," said she, addressing the girl, "I heard you a few days since, speak of working in a factory. How did you like it then?"

"Oh, I liked it very much, Miss Maria, and should have remained there, had my health been good."

"Was the work harder than your work here?" inquired Maria.

"No, ma'am, I don't think it was, but it was more confining."

"Will you tell me where it was?" again inquired Maria.

The girl gave her the required information, and also the name of the overseer of the room where she worked, and the name of the lady with whom she had boarded, adding "she is the kindest woman I ever saw."

Her mind was now made up. She decided upon entering a factory. Another difficulty now presented itself. Would her father allow her to take her clothing and what money she had? She determined if she should still adhere to this resolution, to ask him the question.

In the morning she met her father at the breakfast table. Neither spoke till the meal was finished. At length her father inquired:

"Well, Maria, have you consented to marry Henry Stevens?"

Maria hesitated a moment, but said firmly, "I have not."

"You heard my determination last night," said he. "I now repeat it. You must marry Henry Stevens, or quit my home."

"I cannot marry him, father," said she; "sooner will I quit, not only this house, but this world."

"Then go," said he angrily, rising from the chair.

"Shall I take my clothes!" asked she.

"Yes, go, and never let me see or hear from you again," said he slamming the door violently, and leaving her alone.

Maria sunk back into a chair and wept bitterly. For a moment she seemed almost inclined to comply with his wish—but the idea that she must forever be linked with a villian, and suffer reproach should his villainies be discovered was more than she could bear, and she preferred the anguish of seperating from her friends, free and with honor, to that of marrying Stevens.—She hastily packed up her things and in a few hours left her father's home.

As she passed through the city of Boston, where her sisters resided, a desire sprung up to see them—but from their recent treatment, she dared not visit them, and she also feared meeting with her father. Maria was well furnished with clothing and had about twenty-five dollars in money. Although she had been surrounded with wealth, she never till now knew the value of money. A thousand reflections, doubts, and fears crossed her mind as she was pursuing the journey to the place described by the girl of whom she had inquired in her father's kitchen, and although she felt sad for being driven from home, she could scarce suppress a smile at the awkwardness with which she should engage in any kind of labor.

She at last arriven at the house of Mrs. Dana, the lady designated by Hannah, and easily obtained board in her family. She learned also that Mr. Potter, the overseer whose name she had taken, was in want of help.

It is unnecessary for us to follow the fortunes of Maria through their various channels. She entered the factory, learned to work, and found many friends, among whom, and the only one it would be of interest to the reader to name, was Caroline Perkins, a girl about her own age. These two became intimate friends. In the factory their looms were next to each other, and they occupied the same room at their boarding house. They were attached to Mrs. Dana, with whom they boarded, and she evinced a deep interest in their welfare.

About six months after Maria entered the factory, an incident occurred which bound, if possible, the two friends closer to each ether. One evening as they were in their chamber, and Caroline was engaged in packing a large trunk, Maria, who was looking on rather surprised at the amount of clothing and jewelry possessed by Caroline, jokingly inquired if her beau was a jeweller.

Caroline blushed, and after some hesitation informed Maria that her father had been wealthy, but at his death it was ascertained that his property, though amply sufficient to pay his own debts, would be swept away by the failure of some friend for whom he had endorsed notes. The creditors had allowed her to keep everything except her piano. She also told her that although she might have supported herself by music teaching, she preferred working in the factory to remaining among those who, though they were once intimate friends, would consider her after the loss of wealth as far below them.

Maria repaid Caroline by telling her own story, and corroberated her story by the display of trinkets her father had allowed her to take.

Probably there never were two persons who enjoyed themselves better than these two girls. None, save themselves, knew their history, and as their natural dispositions were not ignorant, they never appeared to be above their fellow laborers. For two years they remained together, at the end of which, Caroline was married. At the earnest request of herself and husband, Maria was induced to leave the factory for a while at least, nad take up her abode with them.

One day, while Maria was engaged in perusing a paper, which had been left at their house, her eyes fell upon a paragraph, stating that Mr. Stevens, who had always been considered a very wealthy merchant, was arrested and committed to prison for committing heavy forgeries.—She handed it to Caroline with a shudder, exclaiming, "as I expected."

The next paper brought intelligence that no doubt was entertained of his guilt, and that Mr. Grafton, if not entirely ruined would be a heavy loser on account of his villainies, as he had lent him a large sum of money. For a moment Maria indulged in the idea of immediately visiting her father—but after consulting with Caroline, concluded to write to him, which she did, begging his pardon for not obeying him, and requested him to receive her back again to his arms, adding as a postscript, that she had one hundred dollars, which she would send him, if he was in want of money, to pay losses by Stevens. Her father read her letter with a feeling more of sorrow than anger, but at the end of it, broke into a heavy laugh, exclaiming, "Well, women are the best judges of rascals." In a few days he visited Maria, expressed his regret for the sorrow he had caused her, and requested her to return with him.—Maria complied with his request, and became once more the inmate of her early home. Her father endeavored by every means to make her happy, as an atonement for past wrongs; and when, about a year after, she asked his consent to her marriage with a merchant without wealth, he answered. "Do as you please, Maria; I have agreed to let every girl choose her own husband."

A ROADSIDE COLLOQUY.

And so Squire you don't take your county paper?

No Major, I get the city papers on much better terms; and so I take a couple of them.

But, Squire, these county papers often prove of great convenience to us. The more we encourage them the better their editors can make them.

Why I don't know any convenience they are to me.

The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a customer. Did you not?

Very true, Major; but I paid three dollars for it.

And made much more than three dollars by it. Now if your neighbors had not maintained that press, and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your property. But I think I saw your daughter's marriage in those papers. Did that cost any thing?

No, but—

And your brother's death was thus published with a long obituary notice.

Yes, yes, but—

And the destruction of your neighbor Brigg's house by fire. You know these things are exagerated till the authentic accounts of our newspapers set them right.

Oh true, but—

And when your cousin Splash was out for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his newspaper's defence which cost him nothing.

Yes, yes, but these things are news for the readers. They cause people to take the papers.

No, no, Squire Grudge, not if all are like you. Now I tell you the day will come when some one will write a very long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with a heavy black line over it, and with all your riches, this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and all such things, will be spoken of, but the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the types to these sayings, will remark of you,—"Poor mean devil, he is even sponging for an obituary!" Good morning, Squire.

BETTING.

Bets are the blockead's argument,
The only logic he can vent,
His minor and his Major—
'Tis to confess your head a worse
Investigator than your purse,
To reason with a wagrr.

FROM MEXICO.

THE NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The New Orleans papers received last night fully confirm the important intelligence from Mexico which we briefly announced yesterday.

The news reached Vera Cruz on the evening of the 26th ultimo by an express from Orizaba, who brought the following letter to Mr. DIMOND, the Collector at Vera Cruz:

ORIZABA, AUGUST 25, 1847.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Mexican mail which has just come in brings the following intelligence, which I copy from the *Diario Oficial del Gobierno*. Being of so great importance I send you this express courier, who will be with you tomorrow about 12 o'clock.

On the 20th two brigades, commanded by Gen. Valencia and Santa Anna, went out to attack the Americans near San Angel. Valencia's division has been completely defeated, and Santa Anna, after the first recontre, fell back also in disorder to the city.

They immediately after this asked for a suspension of hostilities, and offered to hear the propositions of peace from Mr. Trist. The next day the Minister of Foreign Relations invited the Congress, through the newspapers, to meet for that purpose.

These are great facts, which no doubt will bring after them peace. Yours, truly.

Another express arrived in Vera Cruz on the 26th, with letters containing the same news in substance, and the following translation of the announcement of it in the *Diario del Gobierno*:

TRANSLATED FROM THE DIARIO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO.

On the 20th August Scott's troops, who intended marching on Penon, turned it and arrived near Tacubaya. As soon as the news was known at Mexico, Valencia's division went out to attack the Americans at *Los Lianos de San Angel*, and was completely routed. Next came Santa Anna, with another division, which shared the same fate after some fighting. The Mexicans retreated to the capital in great disorder, and such was the panic created by their defeat that the Minister of Foreign Relations immediately convoked the Congress to take into consideration Mr. Trist's proposition. A suspension of arms was demanded by the Mexicans and granted. The Americans are around Mexico, but had not entered the city on the 21st.

Such (says the Picayune) are the meager details which we have of these important events. No couriers from Gen. Scott's army direct have been able to get through, so far as we can learn. But, from the foregoing statements, it is manifest that Gen. Scott holds the city of Mexico at his command. That Gen. Scott did not choose to enter the city of Mexico is apparent. He was doubtless deterred from entering it by a desire to save the pride of the Mexicans when upon the eve of important negotiations. It is now supposed that the extraordinary courier which left Vera Cruz for Mexico on the 12th ultimo, a day in advance of the regular English courier, was the bearer of instructions to the British Minister to offer again his mediation; and we think we may safely say that he was instructed to do so, if possible, before Gen. Scott entered the capital. We believe the instructions were positive, and no doubt they were obeyed. Having absolute confidence in this representation of the acts of the Briiish Government, we think it reasonable to suppose that Gen. Scott was influenced by a knowledge of this mediation to trust once again to the efforts of Mr. Trist to negotiate a peace, and so spared the Mexicans the humiliation of the armed occupation of their capital. His characteristic humanity may also be presumed to have strongly influenced him to save Mexico from the violence of a hostile occupation.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF SEPTEMBER 3.

We have given none of the rumors current in Vera Cruz as to the fall of Mexico. They are evidently founded on imperfect reports of the real state of facts. The rumors circulated here that Santa Anna and Valencia were taken prisoners we believe are totally unfounded.

In regard to the train under Major Lally the intelligence is favorable. We are informed, from a very responsible source, that he is known to have passed Perote and been on his way in safety to Puebla. He made some delay in Jalapa. We have been favored with the two notes following, the first of which is a translation from the Spanish:

JALAPA, AUGUST 20, 1847.

The American army, after much suffering on the road, has been again attacked at Dos Rios by 700 guerrillas, and badly enough treated. Even before the entrance into Jalapa there was some firing. Last night, at 9 o'clock, the Americans entered the city firing, and retreated one *minos*. He was lassoed by one of the guerrillas. This morning they sent a flag of truce to the *Ayunta Miento* (City Council) to ascertain whether they should enter as friends or foes; but, without awaiting an answer, they began to enter, and continued up to 1 P. M., when all got in. There are 76 wagons and 895 men, among whom 317 are wounded and sick. Major Lally is sick, the horses are worn out—for which reason it is supposed they will remain here for some time. It is said that Father Jarauta will attack them to-night; but nothing positive.

JALAPA, AUGUST 23, 1847.

Major Lally, with his command, is still here, and will probably remain here some time. The guerrillas have all disappeared from this neighborhood, but to where they have gone I am unable to say. Aburto, the guerrilla chief, died in Jalapa a few days since, some say of a wound received in one of the attacks on Major Lally's command, and others by fever.

We do not entertain any doubt that the train, as mentioned above, had passed Perote and gone on in safety to Puebla.

Intelligence reached Col. Wilson on the morning of the 27th ultimo that Lieut. David Henderson, of Capt. Fairchild's company of dragoons, and his party who were sent out by Captain Wells on the 15th of August to apprize Major Lally of the approach of reinforcements, were all shot by the guerrillas. There is little or no doubt of the correctness of this sad intelligence.

The following letter gives some facts that we have not before seen, though news promptly reached here of the insurrection of Yucatan:

VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 27, 1847.

On Sunday last the city was startled with intelligence from Yucatan that the whole Indian population of that State had risen against the whites, and in some districts massacred entirely the white population, with the exception of the women, whom they only spared for a fate still worse than death. The news was received here by the French Consul in a communication from the French Consul at Campeachy, and the massacre he says was universal, no distinction being made except between Indians and whites. In some of the districts the whites have succeeded in reaching the cities, and were there waiting succor. There is good reason to hope these will be able to defend themselves until they are reinforced. At Campeachy they were in expectation of an immediate attack. The French brigs of war *La Peyrouse* and *La Pilate* have, it is understood, both been ordered to Campeachy, and there is a report that Com. Perry is about ordering down one of the vessels of our squadron. There is, perhaps, some exaggeration in the accounts of the extent of the massacre, but of the main facts there is not a doubt.—The Indians in Yucatan have been more oppressed than in any other part of Mexico, because the landholders are generally absentees residing in Spain, and entrust the management of their estates to stewards, who, to subserve their own interests, grind the unfortunate peon to the dust.

An express arrived here on Tuesday from Alvarado to Com. Perry, with information that the guerrillas had attacked that place the night before, and killed a surgeon and two marines in that town.—The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were immediately dispatched to reinforce those in possession of the place.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 25th ultimo contains the following orders, no doubt suggested by the escape of Paredes from Vera Cruz:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Vera Cruz, August 25, 1847.

NOTICE.—Passengers arriving at this port without passports from the American Consul resident at the port they embark from, will not be allowed to leave the vessel; and the master of any vessel permitting such passengers to land will be fined $500 for each and every passenger so landed, and the vessel held responsible for the same.

F. M. DIMOND, Collector.

U. S. FLAG SHIP GERMANTOWN,
Anton Lizardo, August 18, 1847.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.—All vessels, excepting army steamers and transports, arriving at ports in Mexico held by the United States forces, are to be visited by a boat from the general ship of the day, or any single vessel of the squadron that may be in port, for the purpose of tendering the usual compliment of services to foreign vessels of war, and of detecting any irregularities in foreign mail steamers or merchant vessels, whether foreign or American.

It is desirable, when it be practicable, that the boarding officer should be a lieutenant.

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding Home Squadron.

Major Clark, commanding the Castle at Vera Cruz, had died of the vomito.

The health of Vera Cruz was better, and the vomito had decreased.

THE FAULTS OF CHILDREN.

It may be well to drop a hint against the folly and impropriety of making the habits of your children the subject of conversation with other people. Nothing can be more unkind and injudicious. If you wish your children to reform and improve you must throw a shield around their character. However foolish they may have acted, let them see that you are anxious to keep open the way for their return to propriety and respectability.

Many a youth has been driven to a reckless despair, by being upbraided before strangers with misconduct, which ought never to have been mentioned or known beyond his own family. On the other hand, many a wanderer has been encouraged to return by observing, in those most injured by his follies, a general readiness to reinstate him in their favor and to shield his reputation from the reproach of others. It is not wise for a mother either to boast of the excellence or to publish the faults of her children, but rather to ponder them in her heart, to mention them only at the throne of grace, there to confirm what is right, and correct what is wrong, and in all things to make plain before her face, the way of her own present duty in reference to them.

Fathers, mothers, read the above—are you convinced that those things are so?

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

On the docket of the Cincinnati Common Pleas there are one hundred and fifty-four divorce cases, thirty-four of which are set down for immediate hearing. To a sensitive mind, says an exchange, here is an aggregate of domestic infelicity, which must be keenly distressing. Here are one hundred and fifty-four couples, three hundred and eight men and women, who, five, ten or twenty years ago, voluntarily entered into the matrimonial compact, with the brightest dreams of bliss which the human imagination can know. It was an elysium to their hearts, a perpetual perennial paradise, a world of sunlight, flowers and music, into which no distrust, no inquietude, no sorrow, would enter intrude. How terrible the awakening from such a dream—how distressing to apply to a judge for relief, especialy if he be a cross grained old bachelor, whose puckered up mouth plainly indicates the thought within—"I knew it would be so."

AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF MONTEREY.—While Col. Davis, with his command, was hotly engaged with the enemy, exposed to their direct fire, a man in a long gray surtout suddenly rode up, and dismounting, placed himself in the middle of the street. There, in the face of the enemy, amidst the thickest of their fire, he coolly drew from a case, suspended about his person, a spy-glass, with which, having adjusted it to a proper focus, he proceeded to reconnoitre the Mexican battery. Having satisfied himself as to the information he sought, he shut up the glass, returned it to its case, and approaching Col. Davis, said to him: "Sir, the enemy has but two pieces, and by making a detour to the right you can take them in flank." "And who the devil are you?" "I, sir, am Major Mansfield, of the Corps of Engineers." "All right! come on boys!" responded the Colonel. The battery was soon carried.

FEMALE ARMY.

Mr. Duncan, an African traveler, presented a paper at a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, containing an account of a recent journey into the interior of Africa, four hundred and sixty miles, where no European has ever been. He was kindly treated by the king of Dehomey, who promoted his views. Among other things, Dr. Duncan gives novel details of this king's military establishment. His body guard consists of upwards of 6000 women, armed with muskets, short sabres and clubs.—This guard is also officered by women, and the officers are selected principally on account of their hight and bodily dimensions, corpulency, being absolutely essential; so that, in fact, they are all persons of considerable weight.

SHOCKING AFFAIR FROM RUM.—A little daughter of Michael Cavenaugh, of Richmond, Va., met with a terrible death on Saturday night of last week. She had the top of her head blown off by the accidental discharge of a gun, by a man named William Hobden, who came home that evening in a state of intoxication, and who, to frighten the children home, pointed the gun at her, and accidentally discharged it.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—Over 20,000 persons ascended this structure within the past twelve months, the fees received from whom have sufficed to keep the grounds in order—to pay interest on the debt of the previous year, and $1,000 towards liquidating the principal.

The appointment of Col. Sterling Price to be a Brigadier General in the place of Col. Jefferson Davis, declined, seems to have exerted greater surprise than even the other appointments of Mr. Polk.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

E. W. CARR, Sun Buildings, North East corner of Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD," and is clothed with full power to receipt for all monies paid him on these objects.

FOR GOVERNOR
General James Irvin,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Jost J. Stutzman,
OF ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Daniel Lepley,
OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWNTHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
Jonathan Row,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR AUDITOR,
John Witt,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
Samuel Will, 3 years,
Henry Frank, 1 year.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
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DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
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ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming
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HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

From the Pa. Telegraph Extra.

Jos. W. Patton's Bankruptcy.

A clear statement of facts---His integrity and unimpeachable honesty attested to by Democrats in high standing.

After our paper had gone to press, we received the following communications of JACOB M. HALDEMAN, Esq. of this place, and others to whom Joseph W. Patton, the Whig candidate tor Canal Commissioner, was indebted at the time he became a bankrupt, who seeing him unjustly assailed, have voluntarily come forward and tendered their testimony in his behalf, that those who are not personally acquainted with his merits and high standing may not be imposed upon by the unprincipled slanders of the Locofoco Press.

The character and standing of those who have thus come forward in defence a worthy and injured man—of one who has done all that a life of industry and honesty could accomplish—are such that the most reckless calumniator in the Locofoco ranks dare not assail them. The name of JACOB M. HALDEMAN is known far and near, and stands as high as that of any citizens in this Commonwealth.—He is known to belong to the Locofoco party, although he does not meddle much with politics. His son is one of the present candidates of the Locofoco party in this county for the Legislature. He is a man that cannot be induced to swerve from the strict path of integrity and truth. He will give no man a good name that he does not to deserve it. Mr. Patton lived with and transacted business for him many years. He therefore knows him well and intimately; and he tells you that Mr. Patton is worthy of your support and would make an excellent Canal Commissioner. We know also that Mr. H. speaks the highest terms of Mr. P. which nothing but a knowledge of his worth could indyce him to do. He as well as others who bear their testimony in favor of Mr. P. are prompted by feelings high above mere party considerations. They could not see an honest man assailed and trampled upon by ruthless columniators, without stepping forth in his defence. They have done so, and leave the result to those who can appreciate the merits of an HONEST MAN.

These certificates might be multiplied to a much greater extent, if it were necessary. They include the principal creditors at at the time Mr. Patton failed, and additional numbers could scarcely strengthen the facts established.

And now, we would ask, is a man who does everything in his power to get along honestly in the world to be hunted down because he is unfortunate? Is this the Locofoco doctrine? Is this the way they sympathise with the Poor Man? What say the *Locofoco bankrupts* at this way of electioneering? Are they willing to be denounced as villains, scoundrels, thieves and robbers because they have availed themselves of salutary and humane laws for their relief? Are all unfortunates of whatever party to bear such a stigma? Are all the *Locofoco Bankrupts*, of whom there are not a few, willing to join the Locofoco hue and cry that is rising on the political breeze, and shout "down with Patton the Bankrupt!" Are poor men willing that it should be established as a principle that misfortune in business or want of means to pay rapacious creditors, shall crush a man to the earth forever? If not let them be careful how they deposite their votes next October.

Disguise it as they may, this crusade against *bankrupts* that modern Locofocoism is preaching up, as a direct attack on *poor men*. Twist and turn it as you please, Messrs. Locofocos, it will be so understood—so regarded—and so should it be by all right thinking people. We shall see, in the end, what our opponents will gain by this disreputable mode of electioneering.

We have received a statement of the return of the liabilities of Mr. Patton, together with the amount paid by him since, and the amount now due, which we annex:

Liabilities returned		$12,543
Deduct Mr. Haldeman's claim	12,000	
Deduct since paid	900	
Indorsee—for which he finds himself not liable	2,300	
Errors in his return, since discovered	1,400	—16,600
Leaving his own liabilities		4,943
Paid since (of which certificates show, upwards of $3,000)		4,600
Balance still unpaid		343

Now we ask if there is any man who has been bankrupt at any time of his life, who can show a cleaner sheet than this! With these facts staring him in the face is there any man who dare charge Joseph W. Patton with owing twenty thousand dollars, or with being a dishonest man!—We invite all to read the following certificates, and say whether Mr. Patton is not a greatly persecuted man.

We should have mentioned in the statement above, that when Mr. Patton went into bankruptcy he showed losses to the amount of $8,900—which he had earned by dint of severe application to business, and commendable enterprise.—Besides this, he had the misfortune to be in bad health from 1840 till 1844 which prevented him from making money and paying off much of his indebtedness.

Mr. Patton has thus been compelled to bring his private affairs before the public. It has been done reluctantly; but we are mistaken if the voters of Pennsylvania do not administer a severe rebuke to the authors and abettors of such persecutions.

TESTIMONY OF JACOB M. HALDEMAN, ESQ. AND OTHERS.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 2, 1847.

To the Editor of the Pa. Tel.

SIR—I have learned that Jos. W. Patton is charged by some of his political litical opponents with defrauding his creditors by means of the bankrupt law.—Believing the charge to be unfounded and unjust, and having an intimate knowledge of the cause of his pecuniary difficulties, I have thought proper, as an act of justice to Mr. Patton, to make the following statement.

In 1831, I owned one-third of an Iron establishment in Cumberland county, at which Mr. Patton had managed the ycar preceeding. Mr. Patton, although entirely without capital, was induced by the solicitations, and liberal offers of assistance from the owner of the other two-thirds of the property, (who was anxious to have his services in the management of the concern,) to purchase my interest for $22,759, besides agreeing to pay my share of the debts then owing by the concern. Some time after making the purchase, he discovered that the owner was very much involved in pecuniary difficulties, and that it would most likely involve himself and prevent him from paying for the property. He expressed a wish to sell out, but did not succeed in getting a purchaser. I advised him to go on and do the best he could. The next year his partner failed, and from that time Mr. Patton carried on the works himself under many difficulties and embarrassments untill the fall of 1835 when he failed.—I then stated to him that if he would pay me a balance of $450 of unpaid interest, I would take back the real property and release him entirely which he was not able to do.

He paid me while he held the property, the yearly interest on the purchase money; (excepting the $150,) $2,750 on account of the principal, and a portion of the debt due by the concern when he purchased. His personal property was sold for the benefit of other creditors, and the real estate was bought by me at Sheriffs sale for *about twelve thousand dollars less than he was to pay me for it. In* 1839 *he paid me the balance of interest due at the time he failed*, and I then told him I would give him a *release* at any time he wished. It appears that as the judgments were still unsatisfied, he thought that it necessary to *return* the amount of twelve thousand dollars in his *statement of liabilities, although I never intended asking him to pay it.* Mr. Patton was young and energetic, and easily led to embrace an opportunity, as he and as I thought it of rising in the world. Unfortunately it turned out very differently from his expectations, when he entered into the concert. Mr. Patton came to live with me upwards of twenty years ago, a young man, and assisted me in carrying on my Iron works, milling and farming for several years. *I can state with pleasure that I never had in my employment a man with whom I was better pleased, and I cheerfully give my testimony as to his industry' sobriety, integrity and qualifications for business.* J. M. HALDEMAN.

CARLISLE, Sept. 7 1847.

This is to certify that when Jos. W. Patton failed, I was liable for him to the amount of about two thousand dollars, from which I was relieved by the sale of his personal property, with the exception of about sixty dollars, which *he paid me* some years after; and although differing in my political opinions with Mr. Patton, I consider it due to him to say that his conduct towards me was *highly honorable.* WM. MOORE.

MILLERSTOWN, Sept. 6, 1847.

When Joseph W. Patton failed in business he was indebted to the firm of J. D. Paxton & C. about eleven hundred dollars. He made several payments on account, amounting to about NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and leaving a balance unpaid of two hundred dollars.—Knowing that the means of paying his debts should be acquired by his personal exertions, I think he merits PRAISE for what he has done, rather than CENSURE because he has not been able to pay all. J. D. PAXTON.

ADAMS COUNTY, Sept. 7, 1847.

This is certify that when Joseph W. Patton failed in business, he was in my debt for hauling wood, That he made payments at different times, on account both before and since he took the benefit of the Bankrupt LAW, UNTIL THE WHOLE AMOUNT WAS PAID. EDWARD WARREN.

SHIPPENSBURG, Sept. 4, 1847.

This is to certify that when Joseph W. Patton failed in business, he was largely in my debt. That since then he has made me frequent payments, amounting altogether to about FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. One or two payments was made shortly after he received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. He is still considerably in my debt. I have always had confidence in Mr. Patton's disposition to pay his debts whenever he would be able to do so, and that confidence has been strengthed by the fact of his making PAYMENTS WHEN NOTHING COMPELLED HIM TO DO SO, BUT HIS OWN HONOR AND HONESTY. PAUL MARTIN.

SHIPPENSBURG, Sept. 4, 1847.

This is to certify that Jos. W. Patton was about sixty dollars in my debt when he failed in business. That about two or three years after when I was prevented by bad health from attending to my business. I sent my account against him to a friend, to whom HE PAID THE FULL AMOUNT. Although differing from Mr. Patten in my political opinions, I deem it due to him to thus certify to his HONORABLE CONDUCT TOWARDS ME. L. K. DONAVAN.

This is te certify that when Jos. W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, he owed me fifty dollars.—That since then he made me several payments until *the whole*, (with the exception of one dollar) *has been paid;* the last payment being made on the 21st February, 1846. I may add that I had been offered forty dollars for my claim but refused it, believing in the honor and honesty of Mr. Patton, and that he would pay whenever it was in his power. I have not been disappointed. I have generally voted with the Democratic party. JOHN BUTTS.

MARY ANN FURNACE, Sept. 4, 1847.

I do certify that when Jos W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law he was considerably in my debt for coaling wood. That since then he has made me three payments on account and I have confidence that Mr. Patton, will pay me the whole whenever he may be able to do so. JOHN BAXTER,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Sept. 4, 1847.

This is to certify that since Jos. W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrupt Law he has paid part of what he owed me, and I rely on Mr. Patton's promise to pay me more whenever he could do so. JOHN HORNISH.

PAPERTOWN, Sept. 7, 1847.

This is to certify that when Joseph W. Patton received the benefit of the Bankrapt Law he was indebted to me. That since then, about two years ago, he paid me fifty dollars on account, and that he has made me another payment since; about one half of the debt being paid. MATTHEW MOORE.

JOB PRINTING.
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the 4th of July last, a 3 year old

Red Steer,

branded on the left hip "B. S." a white stripe on back between the hips, and has long slim horns. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

Sept7-'47-3t* JOHN BROOK.

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR,

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Samuel W. Pearson,	John J. Schell,
Perry Walker,	Samuel Miller,
Horace Ludington,	Aaron Schrack,
John P. H. Walker,	Elijah Wagner,
C. M. Hicks,	Geo. Klingaman, Jr.
Daniel Lepley,	Jacob Hoon
Jacob Lambert,	Michael Berkey,
Samuel Bitner,	William Reel,
Adam Holtzapple,	George Masters,
Edmund Kiernan,	M. Zimmerman,
Henry Fisher, Jr.,	Jacob Fleck.

Township Committees of Vigilance.

ADDISON.—Samuel Elder, Esq., Moses A. Ross, Esq., John Hanna, Esq., John Hartzell, Esq., Capt. Jon. Hinebaugh, John Irwin, Jonas Peck.

ALLEGHENY.—Valentine Hoon, David Weisel, John Mull, Daniel Martz, Esq., Phillip Hoon, John Weisel.

BERLIN.—Jacob Kimmel, Esq., Dr. M. Berkey, Col. John H. Smith, Peter Knepper, Charles Stoner, William Knepper.

BROTHERSVALLEY.—Samuel Bitner, Jonathan Walker, Jacob K. Beighley, Jacob Geeting, Jesse Long, Edward Kimmel.

CONEMAUGH.—George Masters, Esq., Jos. Hoffman, Isaac Kaufman, John Howard, Cyrus Shaffer, Jacob Ream.

ELKLICK. — Elijah Wagner, Gabriel Miller, Michael Hay, Esq., Peter Keim, Robert Patton, Jenkin Griffith, Jacob Schrack.

GREENVILLE:—Geo. Klingaman, Jr., Samuel M. Haller, Samuel Griffith, Esq., Peter Engle, Jacob P. Hutzel, Jacob Lint.

JENNER.—Edmund Kiernan, Samuel Murphy, Esq., Gillian Walter, John Duncan, John Walter, Jeremiah Shaffer.

JEFFERSON.—John Baker, David Lohr, Jacob Fleck, John C. Benford, Peter Friedline, Daniel Bowman.

MILFORD.—John A. Baker, Esq., John Knable, Jacob Cable, Eli K. Haines, Samuel Kooser, John Chorpenning, Jonathan Laub.

PAINT.—Peter Berkey, Esq.. Isaac Holsoppel, Esq., John T. Miller, Adam Holsoppel, Daniel Berkey, of P., Henry Custer.

QUEMAHONING.—Samuel Kimmel, Samuel Swank, Jacob Miller, of Jos., John Maurer, Jacob Bowman, A. J. Lohr.

SOMERSET BOROUGH.—Fred'k. Weimer, Jacob Mier, Gillian Lint, Esq., John C. Kurtz, Jos. B. Earl, John J. Schell.

SOMERSET, TP.—A. Beam, Esq., Jos. Rhoads, Washington Benford, Jacob Walter, Jos. Chorpenning, John Casebeer, Josiah Lichteberger, Philip Smith.

SHADE.—John Wagner, Jesse Slick, Wm. Reel, Esq., David Rodgers, Jacob Lambert, Emanuel Specht.

SOUTHAMPTON.— John R. Brenham, Esq., John Brallier, John Hoyman, Wm. Critchfield, Esq., Samuel P. Snyder, Gideon Bowman.

STOYSTOWN.—Aaron Crissey, Henry Fisher, Dr. Samuel Postlethwaite, Geo. Heinish, John H. Snyder, Henry Stewart.

STONYCREEK.—Jacob Lambert, Esq., Benjamin Kimmel, George Lohr, Jacob Will, Abner Yoder, Moses Lambert.

SUMMIT.—Col. C. M. Hicks, Elias K. Beighley, Daniel Peck, Adam Yoder, Jacob Berkley, Wm. Miller.

TURKEYFOOT.—Thomas Ream, Michael Sanner, Aaron Schrack, Levi Leichliter, Alex. Hanna, Esq., Israel Rhoads.

Commissioners' Sale OF UNSEATED LANDS.

THE following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Somerset county, and remaining unredeemed for the term of five years, the Commissioners of said county in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, hereby give notice that they will expose the same to public sale, at their office, in the borough of Somerset, on Thursday, the 14th day day of October next—for the payment of taxes and costs due thereon.

Conemaugh township.

Acres.	Warrantees.	Taxes & costs
416½	Statler Jacob Sr.	$5,03
412	Newbold John L.	5,00
440	Slick John	5,27½
430½	Ross George	5,17½
	Jenner township,	
385	Dehaven Peter	5.67½
320	Bachman Peter	4.87½
404	Jones William	5.9½
400½	Black James	8,22
	Milford township,	
309½	Wells James, jr.	3,96
50	Hart William	1,08
150	Brook Jacob	5,29½
	Allegheny township,	
138	Beam Thomas	2,25
456	Potter James	5,59½
400	Black John	4,88
418	Bridge John	12,61½
594	Wells John E.	4,81½
265	Dow William	353½
452½	Potts Jonathan	5,35
378	Hemphill Christian	4,60
167	Melor James	2,88
390½	Statler Emanuel	4,81½
419½	Ling Peter	7,40
	Paint township,	
400	Stockton Richard	4,87
435½	Sprout John	5,22
400	Sprogle Thomas	4,87
400½	Warner Thomas	4,87½
417½	Haines John, Elias Adam,	5,03
	Shade township,	
400	Stokely Thomas	5,09
890½	Campbell Margaret	5,16
	Stonycreek township,	
300	Miller John	3,87
	Southampton township,	
200	Brand John	5,77
	Turkeyfoot township,	
108	King John	5,24
419½	Ling John	7,40
135	Clark John	4,95½

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Aug31-'47 Comm'rs.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, while engaged in the TINNING BUSINESS, by note or book account, are requested to make payment of the same immediately to J. H. Benford, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. BENFORD & CO.
Sept. 7' 47.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of the township of Somerset, wish to employ 20 competent teachers, for said township commencing school on Monday the 4th day of October next. They also hereby give notice that each district is required to appoint a committee of three, who are to accept or refuse the teachers assigned for their respective districts. The Directors will meet on Saturday previous, at the house of Jacob Neff in Somerset Borough.

By order of the Board,
HENRY J. HEIPLE, Sec'y.
Sept 14, 1847.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

FULL Jewelled Gold Levers for $40, warranted.—Jacob Ladomus, No. 246 Market street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at the following low prices—

Full Jewelled Gold Levers,	$40 00
" Siver "	20 00
Gold Lepines, full Jewelled	30 00
Silver Lepines,	13 00
Silver Quartiers,	$9 00 a 10 00

With a large assortment of Fine Jewellery, such as ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, bracelets, gold and silver pencils, gold chains, &c. Has also on hand a complete assortment of Lunette, patent and plain Watch glasses, Main Springs, Verges, Dials and Hands of every description; and in fact, a complete assortment of Watchmakers' tools and Watch Materials, to which he would call the attention of the country trade in general.

☞ Those wishing anything in the above line, would find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB LADOMUS,
No. 246 Market street, below 8th,
Sept14-'47-6m Philadelphia.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

To JAMES DOWNER GREETING:

WHEREAS, Mary Elizabeth Downer, by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, did on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1847, refer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with you the said James Downer, in all time to come, as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you as we have heretofore commanded you the said James Downer that setting aside all excuses and other business you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our county court of Common Pleas there to be held on the third Monday in November next, to answer the petiton or libel of the said Mary Elizabeth Downer by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, and to show cause if any you have why the said Mary Elisabeth your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said James as fully and as effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Wittness the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black President of our said court at Somerset this 6th day of September A. D. 1847.

A. J, OGLE.
Sept. 14, 1847. Poth'y.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
in Somerset township, Somerset Co., Pa.

Saturday, October 16th, 1847.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 16th day of October next, the following described real estate, late the property of Joseph Lichty of Somerset township, deceased, viz:

ONE PLANTATION

or tract of land situate in Somerset tp, 2 miles north of Somerset borough on the Somerset and Conemaugh turnpike road adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny, jr., Peter Lichty, Mathias Shallis and others, containing two hundred and forty two (242) acres more or less of which about

160 acres are cleared,

and under a good state of cultivation, with a large hewn log house, two stories high, weatherboarded and painted, a frame house of one story and painted, a large barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, there are about 50 acres of meadow, and a large apple orchard and a number of cherry and plum trees, all of choise fruit on the premises, also several never failing streams of good water.

TERMS.—$1200 in hand and the residue in annual installments of $250 without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Possession to be given on the 1st day of April next.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

HENRY MEYERS,
SAMUEL LICHTY,
Sept. 14. 1847. Adm'rs.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

Notice to Collectors.

THE Commissioners of Somerset co., hereby notify the Collectors of taxes, that it is positively necessary they should each pay into the treasury, as large an amount of money as possible on or before the first day of October next. On that day the annual payment of one thousand dollars upon the property purchased for the use of the poor, becomes due, and it is expected that every man will perform his duty in regard to paying off said claim, and thus save the payment of interest.

By order of the Board.
R. L. STEWART,
Sept. 7. 1847. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

TWO CARDING MACHINES AND FULLING MILL.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of George Hay, dec'd., will sell at public sale on Friday the 17th September inst., ten or fifteen acres of land situate in Summit tp. Somerset county, Pa., adjoining land of Daniel Baer, David Hay and others, on which are erected a fulling mill, two carding machines, a house, one and a half stories high, and a stable. Sale will be held on the premises.

BENJ. HAY.
SIMON HAY.
Sept. 7. 1847. Ex'rs.

LIME KILN.

THE undersigned give notice that they have lately erected on the land of Samuel Boger, in Brothersvalley township, 3 miles south of Berlin, a large

Lime Oven,

which is now in successful operation.—The oven is conveniently to a coal bank, which will enable them to burn and furnish any quantity of lime on short notice, and at the low price of

8 cents per bushel.

They are assured that they can furnish as good a quality of lime as can be had at any other Kiln in this county or elsewhere. All persons are invited to give them a call, and if they are not satisfied with the quality and prices, they need not purchase.

CONRAD STOY & CO.
Sept7-'47-4t

Copper, Sheet-Iron and TIN-WARE, MANUFACTORY,

One door east of the "Herald" Office, and immediately opposite Stahl's Hatter Shop, Main street, Somerset, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHAFFER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and vicinity that he has purchased from J. H. Benford & Co., their entire stock, and that he will continue to manufacture, TIN,

Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,

at the old stand. Having lately purchased at Cumberland, a fresh supply of tin, sheet-iron and copper, he is now prepared to make to order all kinds of ware in his line of business. His work shall not be surpassed in style or durability.

Merchants and others

who keep Tin-ware for sale had better give him a call, as he can sell them ware as low as it can be bought at any other shop of the kind in the county. Approved country produce taken in exchange for ware. Mending done on short notice, and reasonable prices. Remember the shop is on Main street, one door east of the "Herald" office, Somerset, Pa.

August 31, 1847.

N. B. A good journeyman wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Application to be made immediately.

Public Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

in Conemaugh township, Somerset co., Pa.

THERE will be sold by public outcry on the premises of John Forney, dec'd. in Conemaugh tp, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of October next. One plantation or

Tract of Land,

containing 180 acres and allowanee, more or less, about 150 Acres cleared and under good fence, 25 or 30 acres in good meadow, not less than 50 ton of hay made yearly, with never failing water in each field; adjoining lands of John Burntrager, Samuel Berkey, and others, with a large two story frame house,

BANK BARN,

cider mill and press and other buildings; also an orchard and sugar camp on the premises. Terms of sale, two thousand dollars in hand, of which the interest of one thousand to be paid to the widow, at five per cent yearly during her life, after her death the above one thousand dollars to be paid in five eqal annual payments without interest; also the gales to be paid in six annual payments. Also to be sold subject to a dower of twenty one dollars and fifty cents to the widow of Sep. Miller, dec'd., during her life time. Also at the same time and place another tract or parcel of wood land in Jenner township, Somerset co., Pa. containing 57 acres more or less, adjoining land of John Burntrager, John Dibert and others, well timbered. Attendance will be given by

JOHN FORNEY,
MICHAEL HORNER, } Ex'rs.
Sept. 7. 1847.*

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

JOSEPH W. PATTON.

We invite attention of our readers to the extract we publish, from the Penn'a. Telegraph, in another part of this paper, in relation to this gentleman's pecuniary affairs. The vilest calumnies have been propogated, by the loco foco press, respecting Mr. Patton. He has been charged, in almost all their papers, in this state with the grossest dishonesty and defrauding his creditors—yet when the evidence reaches the public, it is seen that instead of his being dishonest, his honesty is unsurpassed by that of any man now living. When Mr. Patton failed, he was in debt some $23,000 and since that time he has reduced that indebtedness to less than $400; and his creditors have perfect confidence that he will pay every cent so soon as he is able.

What calumny the loco foco press will next resort to, it is impossible to imagine; but we caution the public to put no faith in the statements they may make on the eve of the election. From the falsity of the charges they have already made, we must conclude they will stop at nothing—and we doubt not, some infamous fabrication will be started throughout the state just before the election which the whigs will not have time to prove untrue,

[*For the Herald.*

Loco Foco Policy No. I.

Beautiful effects of the British Tariff of 1846.

Exports from Liverpool to the United States in the months of April, May and June, 1846, under the Whig Tariff of 1842, and in the same months of 1847, under the British Tariff of 1846.

Manufactured Hardware in goods in packages crates.	Packages.	Crates, Halfcrates and casks.	Earthenware in half-crates and casks,	Coal. Tons.	Iron. Tons.
1846 April	3812	2821	177	1045	3379
May	7908	2840	128	1327	6175
June	10379	4468	842	965	3139
Total.	22,099	10,129	647	3,337	12,686
1847 April	11183	4316	1002	2504	7367
May	18572	5171	1182	2485	7395
June	23201	4688	1207	1030	6224
Total.	52956	14175	3391	6019	20986
	22099	10129	647	3337	12686
Increase.	30857	4046	184	2682	8300

The increase under the British Tariff of 1846, is,

In manufactured Goods, Woolens, cottons, &c., 30,857 packages, or 140 per cent,

In Hardware, Iron manufactures of every kind 4,046 crates, or 400 per cent,

*In Earthenware, 172 casks and 184 half crates,

In coal, 2,682 tons, or 80 per cent,

In Iron, 8,300 tons, or 60 per cent,

*In Earthenware there was a decrease in whole crates of 163—still the increase in casks and half crates overbalances the decrease in crates.

The above is the certain result of reducing the duties by the Loco Focos in their Tariff of 1846, enabling the British manufacturers through their PAUPER AND LOW-WAGES LABOR, to undersell our own brother manufacturers, and deprive them of a market for their manufactured goods at living prices, to the extent of the above increase.

What do you think of it, ye carders, spinners and weavers of Pennsylvania and of the Union, ye Iron manufacturers, forgers, puddlers, nailers, foundrymen, blacksmiths and whitesmiths, ye potters, converters of our mother earth into drinking, eating and cooking vessels, ye coal diggers and haulers, ye farmers, who furnish our manufacturers, mechanics and laborers in the above branches of honest American Industry with their daily food—what think you of the Tariff of 1846?—Do you wonder that the British Parliament should propose thanks to an American Secretary of the Treasury for his Report to Congress recommending reductions in the American Tariff of 1842, for the benefit of British manufacturers, mechanics, &c.? Does not the act of 1846 deserve to be called the British Tariff?

But again, suppose the Tariff of 1846 to be abolished, and free trade in all its destructive nakedness be established, as was advocated with great applause by Charley Brown, Locofoco Congressman from Philadelphia county, the son-in-law of Gov. Shunk, at a meeting in old Berks a few days since, in presence of Shunk and his leading Locofoco friends, what then will be the increase of British exports in the above articles, and to what extent will your Factories, Forges and workshops be deprived of a market for your manufactures, or altogether stopped or shut up?

In the event of Free Trade adoption by the UNCHANGEABLE Democracy, instead of the lying motto, as in 1844, "Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the Tariff of 1842," or the perhaps sincere cry in 1847 of "Down with the Aristocratic Tariff of 1842 and up with Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the Tariff of 1846," will not our ears ring in 1848 with the Locofoco shout of "Polk, Dallas, Shunk, Charley Brown and Free Trade! CLAY.

LATE AND IMPORTANT

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 9 P. M.

Government despatches have this moment been received from the Head Quarters of the Army by the War Department at Washington, by especial Express.

The news heretofore received in reference to the movements and position of Gen. Scott's forces, is fully confirmed.

The American forces, consisting of 7000 men, met the Mexicans at Carbuco, three or four miles this side of the Capital.

The Mexicans were 32,000 strong, and stationed behind immense batteries of heavy artillery. After two hours of a most bloody conflict, our gallant troops made a charge and carried every thing at the point of the bayonet.

The American loss was something less 1,000 in killed and wounded,—Mexicans 5,000, amongst whom were a number of distinguished Generals, Soldiers and Civilians.

The armistice was agreed upon and five commissioners appointed on the part of the Mexicans, at the head of whom was Gen. Herrera.

They had two meetings for the purpose of concluding peace and were to have the third on the Monday then following, 30th of August.

Gen. Valencia escaped with two companies to Taluca, and made a Pronunciamento against Santa Anna and all Peace propositions received from the United States. [The inference of course is that Santa Anna played false to Mexico as at Cerro Gordo.]

DRUMMOND'S PATENT CANDLE MAKER.

This is a new invention, which will probably soon supersede altogether the old mode of making candles. It is convenient and economical, and the candle which is produced by it emits a very clear light. The cheapness of the article, considering its real value, should introduce it into every house. For a more full description the reader is referred to the annexed paragraph from the Columbus, Ohio, State Journal, where the article has been in use for some time.

Call at Parker & Ankeny's store, and examine and judge for yourselves.

For the Ohio State Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—Have you seen that little wonderworking machine, which they call "Drummond's Patent Candle Maker?" If not, I advise you to lose no time in its examination, that you may be able to *enlighten* your readers upon a subject of such general practical utility. It is a curious specimen of ingenuity and is likely to run a desperate opposition to all the chandlers and candle-mongers in the country. It makes, wicks and *burns* its own candles; and only requires for that purpose an occasional supply of tallow, or grease of any kind that will burn. It is very simple in its construction, and its operation easily comprehended by the most common understanding. Indeed, the wonder is, that so simple, convenient and economical a process of manufacturing candles has not come to light before; and it certainly combines all those advantages more eminently than any thing of the kind I have ever seen. By merely turning the bottom of the candlestick (for it is only a candlestick after all, and suitable in all respects for common use,) a neat, smooth, round candle is forced out at the top, all wicked and trimmed and ready for burning. Tallow, lard or any grease that will harden to the consistency of either, may thus be converted into light, at a very cheap rate in the actual cost of material, time and labor. Wicking enough for a *month* may be prepared in a minute, and the reservoir will need replenishing with grease ordinarily once a week. Any house-wife, especially those who mould or dip their own candles, can estimate the economy of the thing at a glance. The wick being dry, absorbs the melted tallow, and thus turns the current *within*; so that there is no *running of grease*, as in the common candle—a matter of no small consequence in point both of neatness and economy.—Besides, there are no waste bits, and no handling, breaking or melting away of the candles themselves, which, in the heat of summer, are the perpetual sources of annoyance.

The candle need not be more than an inch or two in length at any time, and may be kept at a uniform height if desired, until the machinery shall wear out by actual use; which, by the way, with its simplicity and constant lubrication, it is not likely to do for a *long time*, at the least calculation. The cheapness and convenience of the article should certainly place it in the hands of every one who has any use for "more light." And now, in the conclusion of this cursory notice of the matter, allow me to refer you for a more complete description of its actual operation than I could hope to prepare, to a communication on the same subject in the Statesman of Wednesday; or what will be better still, to the article itself, which may be found at the Herancourt building, or occasionally in the streets, in the hands of agents, who are rapidly pre-engaging them I understand, with the expectation that an ample supply will soon be furnished by Mr. Wm. R. Kent of this city, who has contracted for an unlimited manufacture, and has already matured preparations for that purpose.

A LOOKER-ON.

Two young men, named Geo. Schwartz and Edward Miller, charged with kidnapping Mary Whiting, a free colored woman, from Chambersburg, (Pa.) have been arrested in Baltimore and committed to jail for further examination. They had sold the girl for $500 to a Mr. Hope H. Slatter.—Civ.

A DELEGATION OF

Chiefs and Braves of the Iowa Indians, accompanied by their Squaws,

Will give a Concert in Somerset this (Monday,) evening, of Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music, interspersed with the Dances of the Nation. Portraying vividly life in the forest!

The object of the delegation is to make a tour of the United States to view the customs and manners of civilized life, after which they again return to their Native Hunting Grounds. Their entertainments are given solely for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their journey, and not with any view of pecuniary profit.

For particulars, see bills.

New Advertisements.

D. WEYAND. JOHN D. RODDY.

Law Partnership.

WEYAND & RODDY,

Attorneys at Law, will attend punctually to all business entrusted to them. Collections and other business solicited. Office immediately opposite the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking, Main street, Somerset, Pa. sept. 21 47-3m.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Summit township, about the 7th of August last,

A White Steer

with brown spots on the side of his neck and head, a crop out of the right ear near the head, and the left ear cut off, blind of one eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN P. BOWSER.

Sept. 21, 1847-3t

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry, in the borough of Somerset on the 23d day of October, 1847, at the public square in said borough, the following real estate viz:

One House and Lot,

situated in the town of Lexington, Somerset county, adjoining Culbertson Rankin on the east, on the south side of main street, whereon is erected a two story dwelling house and other buildings, possession to be given on the first day of April 1854.

ALSO, A certain tract of land situated in Milford township, adjoining lands of John Baron and others, containing

One Hundred Acres,

the land unimproved and warranted in the name of Cornelius Marteenus.

Also a tract of nine acres situated in said township of Milford, adjoining lands of Henry Walter and David Koontz, about 3 acres clear.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale one half in hand and the balance in one year to be secured on the land.

GEORGE MEESE,
Adm'r of Killian Koontz, dec'd.

Sept. 21, 1847.

New Copper, Sheet-Iron, AND TIN-WARE MANUFACTORY.

CHAUNCEY F. BEAM,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Somerset and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the white frame building, on main cross street, immediately south of J. J. & H. F. Schell's store, and nearly opposite the store of M. A. Sanner, where all persons who wish to purchase a

Good, Neat and Cheap

article in his line would do well to call. Having purchased entirely new stock and tools, and also the newly invented "Patent Tinning Machines," he is enabled not only to manufacture ware

Superior to any

in the county, but also to sell the same at much lower prices than heretofore offered. All articles offered for sale will be made by himself, personally, and warranted good, or if found otherwise the article can be returned, and the money refunded. Merchants, who keep tin-ware to sell would do well to call, as he is satisfied he can sell 20 per cent lower than any other shop in the county.

All kinds of country produce, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Butter, Eggs, &c., taken in exchange for ware. Remember the shop is on main cross street, south of the Diamond.

Stove pipe at 12½ cts. cash.

Somerset, Sept. 21-47 4t.

Notice.

THE firm of Shryock, Bingham and Co. at Shade Furnace was dissolved on the 27th day of July last, by Jno. K. Shryock transferring his interest in said firm to A. F. Royer. The business is now conducted by Wm. L. Shryock, Rob't. Bingham and A. F. Royer, under the name of

SHRYOCK, BINGHAM & ROYER.

August 30. 1847—sept7-3t

Wanted

AN apprentice to the Hatting business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral character, can obtain a situation by making immediate application to JOHN C. KURTZ,

Sept21-1847 Somerset.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and Geo. Chorpenning and John McCarty associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans court to be held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of November next, (1847.) and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, 1847. WM. H. PICKING.

Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

CLICKNER'S SUGAR COATED Vegetable Purgative Pills.

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventive, but as a never failing remedy, in all diseases which can effect the human frame.—Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small-pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption-Jaundice, Quincy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancer, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heart-burn, Eresipilas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds gout, gravel giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or Whites, Gripes, king's evil, lockjaw, Hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy croup, swelled feet and legs, swine-pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and throughout the disinterested exertions of our foreign ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Emperor.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any repute sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND. ☜Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have no time to read half of them. What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire! It is possible that the many thousands who tried CLICKNER'S PILLS, can be deceived in their results! If any impostor or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up, as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in 1834. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., general agent for Western Pennsylvania, North ern Ohio, and the River counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J J & H F Schell Somerset
Edmund Kiernan Jenner ✕ Roads
Snyder & Zimmerman Stoystown
Phillippi & Kiernan Roxbury
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyers Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" " Grantsville, Md.
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Elias Stahl Mount Pela.

Likewise sold by the same Agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE,

AMERICAN OIL,

procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflamatory rheumatism, spasms, colic, sprains, strains, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, tetter, erysipelas, scald head, croup, inflamatory sore throats, &c. &c.

Price 50 cents per Bottle.

CAUTION.—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agents for Western Pennsylvania, Wm. Jackson, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or through sub-agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the proprietor and General Agents for Western Pennsylvania as follows:

D. Hail & Co. proprietors, Kentucky.
Wm. Jackson, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania, No. 89 Liberty street Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named pamphlets, and the name of Wm. Jackson (the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania) printed on the outside of the label.

And in addition to be sold by the same agents

Dr. Thompson's Carminative

So justly celebrated as a sovereign remedy for all Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, flux, summer complaints of children and adults, &c. prepared only by Dr. Edgar Thorn (now of New York city, formerly of Pittsburgh.) For the last two years this celebrated and unsurpassed remedy for the above complaints have been well known, and extensively used in Pittsburgh and surrounding country with unqualified success which renders it unnecessary to parade a long list of testimonials in its favor, which could readily be done. Suffice it to say that numbers of the most respectable persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity have used and proved its wonderful efficacy. It is a Vegetable and scientific preparation predicated upon the unalterable Laws of Nature, adapted most certainly to remove the cause that the effect may cease without egotism. It can truly be pronounced one of the best remedies for the above complaints in the United States. No family should be without it, nor any person take a lengthy journey without a supply of this invaluable preparation.

September 21, 1847.1y

Public Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM AND OTHER LANDS.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises on Thursday the 21st day of October next, the following real estate, late the property of Samuel Witt, dec'd. to wit:—No. 1. A Farm (the mansion place.) situated in Southampton township, Somerset county, Pa., about ½ of a mile from the Somerset and Cumberland turnpike road, and immediately north of Jacob Korns' Tavern, containing about

Two Hundred acres,

about 70 acres clear, of which 14 are in meadow, and about 60 acres more can be made; nearly all the land can be cultivated; it produces good crops of grain, but is more particularly adapted to grass; a large quantity of Hay can be made, and sold on the premises at good prices. On the premises are erected a good

Two Story Log House,

cabin barn and other buildings, also an excellent apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon; a number of excellent never failing springs on the land, the woods pasture is excellent, and in short, by good management can be made one of the most profitable farms for keeping stock, in the county. This farm is well calculated for a business man, being situated just 3 miles from Wellersburg, 6 from Mt. Savage Iron works, 12 from Cumberland, and a good road to either place, and therefore can have a ready market for all kinds of produce and lumber, which he may desire to sell. Persons wishing to purchase might find it to their advantage to call and see the premises, as there are other advantages not mentioned here,

Terms, one fourth in hand, and the balance in 8 yearly payments. But it will also be tried for one thousand dollars in hand, and three hundred a year until paid, conditions more fully explained on day of sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

They will also at the same time and place offer for sale the undivided half of tract No. 2, containing about 283 acres, pattented land, adjoining No. 1, lands of Jacob Korns, Jacob Riber, John Witt, (now occupied by James Crosbey) William May, Cox & Witt; a portion of this tract is good land for cultivation, and contains valuable timber, such as pine, oak, &c., and is an excellent situation for a tavern stand, the turnpike road passing nearly through the middle of it.—Also, No. 3, the undivided half of another tract containing about 313 acres, adjoining No. 1, lands of Jacob Korns, Jacob Riber, the tract on which Ogle's big ore bank is opened, Daniel Lepley and others, the turnpike also passes through this tract near where a saw mill is erected on it. It contains coal and Iron ore; part of it is good land for cultivation, and some meadow ground, the balance is timber land. The widows third will be sold in all the tracts.

CATHARINE WITT, (widow,)
JOSIAH WITT,
ELIAS D. WITT,
and other heirs of Samuel Witt, dec'd.

The undersigned, owner of the half, mentioned in tracts No. 2 and 3, will at the same time and place, offer his half for sale on reasonable terms, and if not sold, will at any time agree to a just and reasonable division of the same.

JOHN WITT.

September 21, 1847.

EMANATING FROM A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

DR. INGOLDSBY'S

Piles Specific.

AN INTERNAL REMEDY:

A CERTAIN AND RADICAL CURE: Whether Internal, External, Bleeding or Blind:

Has made radical cures in every case of the above mentioned complaints, as can be proved by personal reference, and several thousand certificates from all parts of the country.

The specific is an internal remedy, has a gentle action on the bowels, is pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless in the most delicate cases, male or female. Females before and after confinement are often troubled with constipation of the bowels, or costiveness, as well as the piles. In all such cases the Specific can be taken with perfect safety, and is a certain remedy.

PURGATIVES NOT NECESSARY.

So severe in their effects, and so liable to injure when used (*being in most cases the cause of piles when taken during fever and ague and many other diseases.*) are thus done away, with, as COSTIVENESS is easily removed by using this medicine, and the bowels restored to a vigorous and healthy action without leaving any perceptible effect on the system.

PILES OF SEVEN YEAR'S STANDING CURED.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have been a perfect victim to the complaint called Piles, contracted in the West Indies in 1838, and during a term of seven years have suffered beyond anything that could be conceived of—loss of appetite, food tasteless, want of rest, burning pain, weakness in the kidneys, and a total want of strength. So decidedly opposed to anything bearing a resemblance to quackery, that I have abstained from any inward or outward application. From the recommendation of our mutual friend Potter, No. 4 Hanover st., I was induced to give your medicine a full trial, and to those who may be similarly afflicted I give you leave to show this, with my name attached, having been, I firmly believe, entirely cured of one of the most confirmed cases of Piles that any poor creature was troubled with. Make whatever use you think proper of this testimonial of your invaluable medicine, designated by you as Dr. Ingoldsby's Piles Specific, and accept of my best assurances for your future success.

With regard your obedient servant,
W. H. JONES, Auctioneer, 22 Pine st.

Reference can be given to some of our most eminent Physicians.

Price 50 cents per Box.

Sold by the following duly appointed agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset,
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner ✕ Roads
Phillippi & Kiernan, Roxbury.
Charles Krissinger Berlin
P & W Meyer Meyers Mill
Miller & Dively Salisbury
" " Grantsville Md
S C H McChesney Smithfield
Samuel Elder Petersburgh
Elias Stahl Mount Pela. [1y.]

Somerset County, ss.

AT adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 6th day of September, 1847, present the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black President, and George Chorpenning associate Judge of the same court.

On motion of Mr. Cox the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Shirer, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 22d day of November, A. D. 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extracts from the Records of said court, certified this 6th day of September, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.

Sept. 21, 1847. clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE,

in Shade township, Somerset Co. Pa.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 30th day of Oct. next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses deceased, viz:—

No. 1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract—adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—For tract No. 1. containing 300 acres—one fourth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and twenty five dollars without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

For No. 2. containing 25 acres—cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses acting administrator of the said dec'd.

By the court, W. H. PICKING,

Sept 21, 1847. clerk.

50,000 Victims every year FALL A PREY TO CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND RAISING BLOOD, HECTIC FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS.

Mrs. Adams, 126th street, Harlem, suffered a year with a cough, pain in the chest, night sweats, and all the aggravated symptons of Consumption; nothing relieved her till she tried Sherman's Balsam—half a bottle cured her.

ULCERATED LUNGS AND LIVER.

Mr. E. T. Lawrence, Jackson street, Brooklyn, after years of suffering, and treated by various physicians, was pronounced incurable from ulcerated lungs and liver.

DYING,

as was supposed, he tried the Balsam; its effects were most miraculous; two bottles cured him.

PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Baggas, residing at 88 Sheriff street, 70 years old, has been subject to attacks of pleurisy and consumptive coughs for years. The Balsam has saved her from very great suffering.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

L. J. Beals, 89 Delancy-street gave it to his sister-in-law who had been an invalid for years from Asthma; to another considered as in consumption. It relieved them at once, so that they travelled several hundred miles.

SPITTING BLOOD

Is always alarming. It leads to the worst kind of Consumption, and unless arrested in time is generally fatal. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam is the best remedy it heals the wounded or ruptured blood vessels of the lungs, and thereby effects a permanent cure, while other remedies only stop the blood for some time. A few doses of this Balsam will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the medicine required—It has been successful in many cases, and that too where they had run into a rapid decline, or, as more generally expressed, "HASTY CONSUMPTION." Young persons, or those of middle age, are more subject to these attacks than the aged.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents for Somerset county, Pa.

J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset,
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Edmund Kiernan, Jenner ✕ Roads,
Phillippi & Kiernan, Roxbury,
Chas. Krissinger, Berlin,
P. & W. Meyer, Meyer's Mill,
Miller & Dively, Salisbury,
" " Grantsville, Md.
S. C. H. McChesney, Smithfield,
Samuel Elder, Petersburgh,
Elias Stahl, Mount Pela.

Likewise, Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, Tooth Paste, and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe, most sure and effectual remedy for coughs and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These Worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr. Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take. Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c. &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All Healing Balsam.

Sept. 21, 1847. [1y.]

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements.

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of **HATS,** which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Samuel Kimmel and David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, dec'd, in the Fulling, Carding and Manufacturing business, was dirsolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April, 1847. All claims due the late firm are to be paid to Samuel Kimmel, who has the books in his hands, and urges a settlement without delay to save costs.

DAVID HUSBAND,
MARY FINDLEY,
Adm'rs of D. Findley,
SAMUEL KIMMEL.

Sept7-'47-3t

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residingin said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CYRUS BOWMAN,
ELIAS BOWMAN.

August 10, 1847-6t* Adm'rs

Orphans' Court Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale on the premises, on Friday the 8th of October next, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of David Dibert, deceased, viz:

One Tract of Land,

being the home place, in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, containing 300 acres, about the one half cleared, and about 30 acres in meadow, two orchards, a large brick dwelling house,

one frame and one log house,

a bank barn and spring house, and other outbuildings, and sugar camp on the premises, situate one mile west of Stoystown on the turnpike, adjoining land of George Hertzel, Jonathan Statler and others.

Also one tract, adjoining the above mentioned tract, containing about

Twenty acres more or less,

a part thereof cleared and under fences.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow, during her lifetime, and at her decease the principal to be paid to the heirs of said deceased; the one half of the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one year, without interest, to be secured by judgment bond or mortgage.

Attendance will be given by John Dibert and Adam Mowry, Administrators of said deceased.

By the Court,
WM. H. PICKING,
Sept. 7. 1847. Clerk.

Private Sale.
A VALUABLE FARM,

In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Witherow and others, *one hundred* acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd; Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD,
Aug31-'47-3m Mt. Pleasant.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

Citizens of Somerset.

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!

Men may cry peace! peace!! when there is no peace!!!

The war! is actually begun!! but "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," neither does the "Rev.B. Hibbard's Vegetable Antibilious Family Pills;" where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as bilious, remitting, intermitting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholic, cholera morbus, dysentary, sick head-ache, &c, in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and blood; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifyer of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions, cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev B. Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J Wildemuth, of Montgomery co., Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used: never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12½, 25 and 50 cents per box.

Sold by the following agents, viz:

Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit,
J. H. & E. Benford, Snydersville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset tp.
William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county.

August 31, 1847-6m

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases o disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G.Parker & Co. Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,* wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, Samuel Griffith,

High Sheriff of the County of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringey, (now George Ansel,) in said township;

The Electors of the township of Addison, to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Sallisbury, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of Geo. Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Paniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibal Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, jr, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jefferson, will elect at the house of Henry Baker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One Person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Commissioner of the County of Somerset,

One Person for County Treasurer.

One Person for Auditor of said County,

One Person for Poor House Director, for three years, and One Person for Poor House Director for one year.

☞The election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff 'shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacacy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspector, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freeman, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein.'

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 15th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the 72st of the Independence of the United States.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, Forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

DICKINSON & CO.

Aug24.-'47-2m*

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS,

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs,

which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.

june15-'47

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and

Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.

Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business,* and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than

usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most canvincing evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.

Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.-1y